

## Assignment: Building and Analyzing Transformer-Based Models.

- 1 Self-attention allows a model to relate different positions of a single sequence to compute a representation of that same sequence. It helps the model understand which words are most relevant to others, regardless of their distance.

Example Sentence: "The animal didn't cross the street because it was too tired".

Here, self-attention allows the model to associate 'it' with 'animal' rather than 'street'.

### The Mechanism (Q, K, V)

For every input word embedding, three vectors are created.

1. Query (Q): What I am looking for.
2. Key (K): What I contain (used for matching)
3. Value (V): The information I actually provide

The attention weight determines how much focus to place on other parts of the sentence. It is calculated using the Scaled Dot-Product Attention formula.

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

## 2. Model Type: Encoder-only (e.g., BERT)

Architecture: Bidirectional attention

Best for: Understanding, Classification

Mechanism: Can see words to the left and right simultaneously.

## Model Type: Decoder-only (e.g., GPT)

Architecture: Unidirectional (causal) attention

Best for: Generative tasks, Text completion

Mechanism: Can only see previous words.

## Model Type: Encoder-Decoder (e.g., T5)

Architecture: Hybrid; Encoder processes input, decoder generates output.

Best For: Translation, Summarization

Mechanism: Encoder "thinks", then passes context to the Decoder.

## 3. This paradigm works because of Transfer Learning: a model learns general linguistic patterns on a massive dataset before being specialized for a specific task.

- Masked Language Modeling (MLM): Used in pre-training (e.g., BERT). Words are hidden (masked), and the model learns to predict them using surrounding context. This builds deep bidirectional understanding.
- Causal Language Modeling (CLM): Used in generative models (e.g., GPT). The model predicts the next word in a sequence.

This teaches the model the "flow" and logic of language generation.

- The Benefit: Pre-training acts as a "head start". Instead of learning English from scratch for a small task like sentiment analysis, the model already understands grammar, facts, and nuances. Fine-tuning then just adjusts the final layers to map the vast knowledge to a specific output.